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INTERNATIONAL

BOOK SURVEYS CHANGING U.S. ATTITUDES TOWARD USSR IN 1970'S

Moscow PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OБSHCHESTVENNNYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1 in Russian No 6, 1981 pp 180-187

/Review by L. I. Leskova of book "Amerikanskiye kontseptsii razvitiya otnosheniy s SSSR" /American Conceptions of the Development of Relations With the USSR/ by P. T. Podlesnyy, Institute of the United States of America and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Nauka, Moscow, 1980, 183 pages/

/Excerpts/ In the monograph the American conceptions of the development of relations with the USSR in the 1970's and its interpretations of the relations with the Soviet Union in the totality of the problems of the priorities of U.S. foreign policy are critically analyzed, the key factors influencing the evolution of these conceptions during the past decade are examined and the effect of these conceptions on the official policy of the administrations of R. Nixon, G. Ford and J. Carter is revealed.

There are three chapters in the monograph: the first is the formation of American approaches to detente in the early 1970's: "From Confrontation to Negotiations"; the second is "The Basic American Conceptions of Relations With the USSR of the Second Half of the 1970's"; the third is "The Formation of U.S. Policy With Respect to the USSR in the Late 1970's."

By the early 1970's the change in the balance of forces on the international arena, the increase of the economic and military might of the countries of the socialist community and the limitation of the international opportunities of the United States, which was obvious for a significant portion of the American ruling circles, the lack of promise of the policy of strict confrontation and the Cold War forced the administration of R. Nixon and H. Kissinger to adopt a policy of more active adaptation to international realities and led in the end to substantial positive changes in the relations between the United States and the USSR and to the turn of the United States in the direction of detente. This found reflection first of all in the Soviet-American summit talks in 1972-1974, in the settlement of a number of urgent international problems, in the conclusion of an entire series of Soviet-American treaties and agreements in the trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields and in the stepping up of the activity of broad social forces, which supported the curbing of the arms race and the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The improvement of Soviet-American relations faced Washington theorists with the task to substantiate the need for their normalization, to comprehend the importance of detente for foreign policy as a whole and to attempt to establish the probable prospects and methods of the further reorganization of the interrelations between the two countries, to find new opportunities for the strengthening of the position and influence of the United States under the conditions of a changing international atmosphere. In place of the concepts of "containment" of the USSR, "containment" of communism, the concepts of "stability in international relations" and "the global modus vivendi, which is based on the rules of mutual restraint between the United States and the Soviet Union" were placed in the forefront.

The author considers as the main feature of the conceptual approach of the Nixon Administration to relations with the USSR the fact that the renunciation of confrontation and the support of the policy of the normalization of relations with the USSR, as a forced response to specific realities of international life, did not at all mean the renunciation of the long-term goals of imperialism: by the policy of detente the imperialist circles wished to achieve such changes in the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which would conform to the interests of the United States and of the West as a whole. The expansion of economic ties with the USSR was regarded as a concession on the part of the United States, for which the Soviet Union should have agreed to reciprocal concessions in "a broader context." For domestic consumption the new administrative policy of detente was "served" not as a forced retreat of the United States from former political dogmas and aims but, on the contrary, as all but a success of American policy, which "forced" the Soviet Union to agree with the need for "the reduction of the level of rivalry" between the USSR and the United States and for its shift to less dangerous spheres.

The advancement of the conception of a "five-pole world," which opposed to the Soviet Union on the international arena the other "centers of power" (China, Western Europe and Japan) and substantiated ideologically the commenced process of the normalization of U.S. relations with the PRC, conformed to these goals. The Nixon Administration attempted to use the improvement of Sino-American relations as a lever of pressure on the Soviet Union and to cement the unity of NATO on a potentially anti-Soviet platform.

Such contradictoriness of the position of the Republican administration hindered the thorough reorganization of international relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the end enabled influential forces, which had profited from the policy of anticommunism and military preparations, starting in the middle of the 1970's to launch a sharp struggle over the advisability of the policy of detente as a policy which does not ensure to an adequate degree the protection of U.S. interests and as all but "the betrayal of national interests."

During the second half of the 1970's the international positions of the USSR were strengthened even more under the conditions of detente, its prestige and influence on the course of world development increased. The national liberation movement made new gains, the influence of leftist and democratic forces in a number of capitalist countries increased. At this time the capitalist world experienced serious economic difficulties, which caused a sharp decline of production, inflation and mass unemployment, including in the United States. The tendencies for inter-imperialist conflicts to be aggravated and at the same time for the forces of

capitalism to consolidate ("the strengthening of the solidarity of the industrial democracies," to use the expression of H. Kissinger) in the face of the forces of peace and socialism grew stronger.

The strengthening of the negative trends in American policy, which were a consequence of foreign policy failures and the difficulties in the country, led to the stepping up of the activity of the opponents of detente and to the further delimitation of the political forces in the United States on questions of the development of Soviet-American relations. Whereas the administration of R. Nixon regarded normal relations with the USSR as a long-term goal of American policy, under the new conditions the upper hand was gained by the conservative section of the American ruling circles, which appraised detente of the early 1970's as a temporary retreat during a difficult period, after which it is possible to return again to the policy "from a position of strength" and to "the status of a leading power." The illusions of American omnipotence and superiority and the conviction that the United States is able to solve all questions separately and that the solution of any international problem can be, in reality, not an international but a purely American solution, arose again. The nostalgia of the philistine for the times of "American superiority" was skillfully linked by theorists of imperialism with the appraisal of detente, which ostensibly had not justified itself. The "power" emphasizes with respect to the Soviet Union and the aspiration to "correct" detente in a direction which was unilaterally advantageous to the United States and the West and to seek additional "levers of pressure" on our country in various areas, including areas which are the subject of negotiations between the two countries, appeared more clearly under the pressure of the right-wing forces. Even the many American figures and specialists, who on the whole had stood up for detente, under the influence of these trends began to speak in favor of a more "weighed" and "cautious" approach to the development of Soviet-American relations.

The approach of the administration of G. Ford to the development of relations with the USSR, which is characterized by ambiguity, contradictoriness, so-called double tracking (see pp 121, 124 and others) and at the same time an obvious retreat to the right under the pressure of conservative forces, was formed under the conditions of the intensified political struggle over the problems of detente. President Ford during the 1976 election campaign refused even to use the word "detente" and advanced in its place the slogans "the containment of communist expansion" and "a policy of peace on the basis of strength" as a general prerequisite for the holding of talks with the USSR both on the problems of bilateral relations and on international issues. Although the forces opposing detente were not able as a whole during this period to interrupt the process of the normalization of Soviet-American relations, they were still able to have an obstructing influence on the positive processes and to promote the implementation of a policy of greater rigidity in relations with the USSR.

In the foreign policy line of the administration of J. Carter a gradual turn occurred from the attempts at the "correction" of detente in the direction of Cold War, which were accompanied by the active use of diverse "levers" of influence on the USSR: from the qualitative improvement of strategic arms and trade and economic sanctions against the Soviet Union to gross interference in the domestic affairs of the USSR on the pretext of the so-called defense of human rights. Washington stepped up the line of the "containment," the "driving back" of the USSR, intensified the united actions with China, took steps on the consolidation of the

positions of the United States and its main allies in key regions of the world and stepped up the economic, scientific, technical and ideological measures of influence on the international situation. All this led at the turning point between the 1970's and 1980's to the complication of Soviet-American relations and to the curtailment of Soviet-American cooperation in many areas.

Some basic features of the foreign policy conception of the administration of J. Carter formed under the substantial influence of Z. Brzezinski. In this connection the foreign policy philosophy of Z. Brzezinski, who attempted to substantiate the need for increasing American influence on the development of the international situation, for creating "a new, broader world system" with the "leading role" of the United States and for taking a harder line with respect to the USSR, is examined in detail in the book.

This line led to the strengthening of the ideological component of American foreign policy at the official government level and first of all with respect to the USSR: "the stepping up of the anti-Soviet propaganda activity of the subversive radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe," the direct involvement of officials, including J. Carter, in so-called campaigns in defense of human rights in the USSR and other socialist countries, the exaggeration of the theme of the notorious "Soviet threat," "Soviet expansion" and so on against the background of the obvious turn of the United States in the direction of the promotion of its own globalist pretensions.

In conclusion the author emphasizes, of what great importance the peaceable policy of our country is, which consistently supports the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the curbing of the arms race, the preservation and development of international detente and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas.

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INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN CONCEPT OF MODERNIZATION IN THIRD WORLD CRITIQUED

Moscow PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA. REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL. OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1 in Russian No 6, 1981 pp 187-192

/Review by M. O. Mnatsakanyan of book "Burzhuaznaya politologiya i deystvitel'nost' razvivayushchikhsya stran: kritika kontsepsiya 'politicheskoy modernizatsii'" [Bourgeois Political Science and the Reality of the Developing Countries: A Critique of the Concepts of "Political Modernization"] by Ye. V. Chirkin, Mezhdunarodnye ot-nosheniya, Moscow, 1980, 183 pages/

/Text/ A critique of the neocolonialist concepts of "modernization," which are called upon to support ideologically the development of the countries of the Third World along the path of capitalism, is given in the book under review. The work consists of an introduction, three chapters and a conclusion.

General information on the liberated countries and the main principles of the Marxist-Leninist analysis of the problems of their development are given in the introduction. In accordance with the statistics used in international organizations, 120 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania of the 160 states of the world are assigned to the category of liberated countries. The 90 states which have emerged since World War II as a result of the elimination of colonial dependence constitute the main group among them.

In the first chapter "'Political Modernization' or Social Orientation" the author notes that in bourgeois literature "political modernization" is interpreted as a component of the global process of "modernization" (technical, cultural and so on), by which there is understood the transition from social disorganization to social order, from traditional, "premodern" society to modern, "industrial" society. The ideologists of "modernization" lend it a very broad interpretation, believing that this lengthy and evolutionary process includes the entire development of mankind. This conception is contrasted with the Marxist-Leninist doctrine of the revolutionary transformation of the world and of the main content of our era as the era of the transition of mankind from capitalism to socialism and communism. It veils the fundamental difference between the liberated countries of capitalist and socialist orientation. While recognizing the socialist countries to be industrial, but not considering them to be politically "modernized" (regardless of the acceptability of this terminology), this conception contains an intrinsic contradiction, which reveals its scientific imperfection and attests to its political orientation.

Evolutionary theory is the philosophical basis of the concept "political modernization." From the point of view of this concept the opposition: "traditionalism"- "modernism," is the main one.

The transition from traditional to modern society is understood as the simple increase of the urban population, the further differentiation of political institutions, roles and functions. The increase of literacy, the development of means of communication, the increase of the amount of information, the strengthening of the secular principles in the sphere of culture and so on are, from the standpoint of this concept, the signs of such a transition. The placement in the forefront of quantitative indicators is closely connected with the "technological determinism" of the concept. Its advocates claim that the higher the economic indicators are, the more strongly developed democracy is and vice versa. The authors of "political modernization" also speak of social change, but in fact it is a question not of truly social changes, but of purely formal transformations.

The ideologists of neocolonialism are striving to construct models of a "third path" of development of the liberated countries, but in fact this path is a version of the same capitalist model, at times a bourgeois democratic version, and at times an authoritarian version.

Raising the question "Is 'modernization' the main trend of development?" the author on the basis of much factual material refutes the claims of bourgeois theorists that all the liberated countries are encompassed by the process of modernization. Thus, the peoples of a large number of states of Asia and Africa now have the experience of a socialist orientation (p 23). On the other hand, in some countries, which are developing along the capitalist path, in principle the entire western model of the political system is being rejected. Such facts imply the total bankruptcy of the concepts of "political modernization," which were spread in the liberated countries at times over tens of years.

The general traits of the political systems in the developing countries are examined at the end of the chapter. The advocates of "political modernization," when identifying the elements of community of the political systems, ignore the main thing: the integral nature of the political system, its social purpose (p 30). The author groups with the most general attributes first of all the revolutionary emergence of a new political system in the liberated countries.

The second chapter of the book is devoted to the analysis of the experience of the countries developing along the capitalist path and to the critique in light of this experience of the concept of "political modernization." The state is the central institution of the political system in the countries developing along the capitalist path. The aspiration to possess if only a share of power, using it for the sake of selfish gains, serves as the goal of the political activity of the representatives of the exploiters in many liberated countries. The political basis of such a state is the bureaucratic machinery, in which the narrow group of the party-state elite dominates; its social basis is the alliance of the exploiting strata, in which, as a rule, the bureaucratic bourgeoisie plays the leading role; its ideological basis is various concepts of capitalist development, although they are at times disguised even by slogans about socialism.

Political parties play the most important role in the political system of these states. Externally some of them are similar to the party systems of the developed

capitalist countries, which often conceals significant differences. The one-party system is not only, as a rule, a system with one dominant party, which also occurs in a number of capitalist countries. The party in power in the liberated countries usually lays claim to the role of ideological leader of the country, coming forward with a specific doctrine. While identifying its activity with the national interests, such a party makes extensive use of various means for the curbing, and at times the suppression of the activity of other parties, often embarking on the path of the outright banning of not only workers parties, but also opposition parties.

The one-party system is a characteristic feature of many countries, especially in Africa. All-encompassing parties are created, which gives rise to the concepts "party-power," "party-state," which identify the party with state power (p 63). The institution of leadership has an enormous influence on the entire political life in the countries proceeding along the capitalist path. The advocates of "political modernization" devote overriding attention to it, creating various classifications of leadership.

In examining through the prism of the critique of "political modernization" the question of the classification of political systems in the liberated countries of capitalist orientation, the author believes that in these countries on the basis of a generalizing classification it is possible to distinguish several political systems. Here not the "traditional" or "modernist" elements, but three other things: 1) the degree of development of the genuine democratism of the political order; 2) the structure of the political system; 3) the mode of its functioning, should be the criterion.

In the third chapter "The Political Systems in the Countries of Socialist Orientation" the fundamental features of these systems are examined. The advocates of the concept of "political modernization," the author notes, in approaching all the liberated countries with the same yardstick, assume that the development of political parties is proceeding in the direction of convergence with western models. This stand is refuted by all the experience of the revolutionary democratic parties, which are the ruling parties in the countries of socialist orientation.

On the basis of numerous examples the author reveals the essence of the revolutionary democratic parties and their qualitative peculiarity.

In the organization, methods and style of work they make extensive use of the experience of the party of the new type, which was created for the first time by V. I. Lenin. Many program principles, and frequently the very structure and content of their by-laws are similar to documents of the Communist, Marxist-Leninist parties. This especially pertains to the vanguard revolutionary democratic parties of the workers, which have been created in recent years (the Communist Party of Tunisia, the MPLA-Labor Party, FRELIMO, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the Yemeni Socialist Party).

The revolutionary democratic parties in practice are performing their leading role, although in a number of cases still not fully, and often with significant peculiarities. They have become the initiators of the elimination of the old state machinery and the creation of a new one, under their leadership radical socioeconomic changes are being made, enormous organizing work is being carried out on the overcoming of ignorance, backwardness and other defects, which were inherited from

colonialism and so on. The guiding activity of the party is inseparably connected with the enhancement of the role of its congresses.

In raising the question of the state and the political system of socialist orientation, the author notes that an unambiguous approach to the assessment of state power in the liberated countries, in spite of their different orientations, is used in bourgeois political and juridical science. At times bourgeois authors speak of the classless nature of all African states. Many advocates of "political modernization" draw the conclusion of the need for a "dictatorship of development," which should ensure economic progress by forcible methods (p 114).

In analyzing the essence of the state of socialist orientation as a revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the people, the author shows the existence within the overall essence of four versions of revolutionary democratic power and three forms of state organization: 1) supreme-representative; 2) centralized-dualistic; 3) monistic.

In the conclusion it is emphasized that the concept of "political modernization" is theoretically untenable and for the liberated peoples in practice is fruitless. Their reactionary role consists in the fact, first of all, that they advanced the political system of bourgeois society as a model, to which, in their opinion, the peoples of the liberated countries should aspire, while the capitalist path of development is passed off as the only possible one. This theory is acquiring an even greater reactionary practical orientation in the hands of the compradore, bureaucratic ruling clique of the countries which are proceeding along the capitalist path.

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INTERNATIONAL

BASIS OF AFGHAN RESISTANCE EXAMINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Article G. Musayelyan, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent in Kabul, Kunduz, Moscow: "Mines in a Kunduzskiy Garden"]

[Excerpts] Well, let us get acquainted with such a "fighter" -- one of the leaders of the counterrevolutionary organization "Islamic society of Afghanistan" (IOA) -- Arbob Khaydar. He was born in Kunduz. Before the revolution he lived on the income from his estate. In addition, he had recruited cutthroats to protect the property of large feudal lords. He was noted for his brutal cruelty. How did he observe the laws of Islam? He drank, smoked narcotics, had several wives and at the same time engaged in homosexuality....

There were about 500 people in Khaydar's band. It controlled the area of Gortopa -- about 20 villages in which there were more than 1000 houses. While retreating under the blows of the Afghan armed forces, Khaydar tried to flirt with the national authorities behind the back of the members of his band. On 19 November of last year, he saw off a band of rebels to Pakistan who carried his letter to the IOA leader, Rabani. The national authorities received information about the band's movement. It was completely destroyed, and Khaydar himself was killed in the battle. His shah's ukase (seal) on which it said: "Arbob Khaydar-- commander of the Islamic shock front in the provinces of Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan", was a battle trophy. The inhabitants of the villages greeted the ravisher's death with rejoicing. The women spat at the mention of his name.

Several other items are also indicative. Khaledin was Khaydar's right hand. He was the son of Kholdarvek, that same basmach who together with the well known bandit Ibragim Bek committed quite a few bloody crimes in our Central Asia during the Thirties.

The dushmani are by no means trying to "purify Islam" as bourgeois propaganda believes. They are engaged in ordinary plundering. Thus, during a search one of Khaydar's minions was found to have 40 tape recorders, 21 carpets, 13 fans, and 120,000 Afghans. However, the tape recorders and the carpets are poor leavings when compared with the luxury with which, for example, such a bandit ring leader as Gul'beddin is bathed. Chauffeur Fulad Amos, who fled from his former master, cited documentary evidence which made the blood run cold. He told about refugees dying from hunger whom Gul'beddin's people would not allow

to return home and shot point blank in the camps and about the leaders of the rebel groups who were living in the lap of luxury. Fulad reported that the United States -- besides direct financial and military assistance to the insurgents -- was paying for the upkeep of Gul'beddin's residence with all its servants and security ...

Gul'beddin and others like him have for a long time worshipped only the dollar. They are profiteering on Islam, thoroughly distorting its postulates. For example, the Afghan people strictly observe in their daily life the norms of the Moslem religious and legal codex and also the unwritten "Pushtunvalay" code of honor. In accordance with it, the giving of help -- let us say -- is considered obligatory. This custom directs an Afghan to defend at any cost anyone who finds shelter under his roof. Since this help and protection is not personified the bandits often make use of it.

8802
DSO: 1830/240

NATIONAL

BREZHNEV'S KISHINEV YEARS PRAISED IN NEW MOLDAVIAN PARTY HISTORY

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[Article: "Essays in the History of the Communist Party of Moldavia"]

[Excerpts] The "Essays" provide a detailed treatment of all of the stages of the history of the Communist Party of Moldavia from the first Marxist circles which arose in the region at the end of the 19th century through 1981.* The book carefully preserves everything valuable and positive that characterizes the scientific objectivity, truthfulness, and partiynost' of the first two editions which were published in 1964 and 1968.

The book also distinguished itself advantageously from the previous editions in that it is supplied with a scientific apparatus, schemes and diagrams, numerous photo illustrations, a name and a geographic index, and a chronicle of the most important events.

An important place is occupied in the book by materials on the growth and strengthening of the Communist Party of Moldavia, its work to restore the economy of the republic during the postwar years and to carry out socialist transformations in the right-bank areas of the Dnestr, and about an improvement of the methods of the party direction of economic and cultural construction. The third edition deals much more fully and comprehensively with the work of the republic party organization at the beginning of the 1950s when comrade L. I. Brezhnev stood at the head of its Central Committee. "The election as first secretary of the republic party organization of L. I. Brezhnev who possessed rich experience in leading party and government work," it is emphasized in the "Essays," "was a very important event in the public life of Moldavia." Collegiality, clarity, and efficiency were consistently established in the work style and methods of the CC CP (b) of Moldavia and of the gorkoms and raykoms of the party. Their attention was concentrated on the most important and auspicious issues of party political work and economic and cultural construction in close interconnection.

* "Essays in the History of the Communist Party of Moldavia." Third Edition, Re-worked and Enlarged. Kishinev, "Kartya Moldovenyaske," 1981

An analysis of the materials in the "Essays" which are connected with the work of comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the post of first secretary of the CC CP (b) of Moldavia convincingly testifies to the fact that his name and seething activity are inseparably bound up with a fundamental improvement of the leadership style of party and government bodies and of all of party organizational and party political work, which ensured a substantial acceleration of the growth rates of the republic's economy and culture and the victory of socialism over its entire territory. It is precisely during this period that the party organization of Soviet Moldavia built up a rich experience which to a substantial degree determined its fruitful work during later years.

2959

CSO: 1800/240

NATIONAL

BOOK ON BASMACH ORIGINS, ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Review by R. Masov, candidate of historical sciences, of book "Basmachestvo: Vozniknoveniye, Sushchnost', Krakh" (The Basmak Movement: Origins, Essential Features, and Collapse) by Yu. A. Polyakov, A. I. Chugunov, and A. I. Zelenov, Izdatel'stvo "Nauka": "The Basmak Movement and the Lessons of History"]

[Text] The events taking place today in neighboring democratic Afghanistan cannot help recalling in the memory of Soviet people the years of tense struggle against internal and foreign counterrevolution in our country. Just as happened then in Central Asia, Basmaks and Dushmans, with support from the forces of international imperialism and under the pretext of slogans of "Defending Islam," are trying to overturn the gains of the victorious Afghan revolution.

Soviet historians have frequently turned to the past to use the experience gained by the peoples of Central Asia to demonstrate once again the futility of attempts to halt the broad masses of people who have rejected the capitalist way and chosen the road of freedom from exploitation. The lessons of history continue to be pertinent nonetheless, as we see from the example of the events in Afghanistan. Therefore, the appearance of the book "The Basmak Movement: Origins, Essential Features, and Collapse," published by Izdatel'stvo "Nauka" comes at just the right time.

Let us note first of all that the authors are not newcomers to this issue. Corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Yu. A. Polyakov and doctor of historical sciences A. I. Chugunov published a pamphlet entitled "The End of the Basmak Movement" five years ago, while doctor of historical sciences A. I. Zevelev is a historiographer and one of the leading experts on the history of the civil war in Central Asia.

What is new about their investigation? Whereas formerly the Basmak movement has been viewed within a definite framework (republic or oblast) and together with other historical issues, we now have a special investigation devoted to the Basmak movement. The name of the book reflects its content very exactly and concisely. The authors focus their attention on analyzing the social class nature of the Basmak movement. Their objective was to "review its true instigators and organizers, illuminate the heroic history of the struggle against them by the Red Army and the working people of Central Asia, inspired

and unified by the Communist Party, and to show the primary events in the history of crushing the Basmak movement."

This new approach to studying the topic made it possible to refine or refute propositions that have not withstood the test of time. Based on the achievements of Soviet historiography and also new materials and (above all from the Museum of USSR Border Troops), the group of Moscow scientists was able to show that the Basmak movement was not a widespread movement but rather consisted of a number of local actions distinguished by their own particular characteristics, with a uniform counterrevolutionary, anti-Soviet orientation.

In addition to describing the social class character of the Basmak movement the authors raised other, less thoroughly studied issues: the reasons for the length of the struggle against them, and the nature of relations between the Basmaks and the population.

The book cites many facts that illustrate the important role that international reaction assigned to the Basmak movement in its anti-Soviet plans. One of the main conclusions of the book is the following: "Without foreign support the Basmak movement...would not have been able to assume such significant dimensions and continue for so long." While exposing the machinations of the agents of international imperialism who tried to destroy the gains of the revolution by harsh terrorism, the authors convincingly show the decisive role that the Communist party played in defeating the counterrevolution. The work traces the principal stages in implementation of the party's Leninist nationality policy. The reader receives a picture of the formation and strengthening of the military-political alliance between the working class and the Central Asian peasants, who were the decisive force in victory over the enemy. All this leads to another, equally important conclusion: "The activism of the working classes of Central Asia, who overcame ageold backwardness, liberated themselves from religious stupor, and rejected the nationalistic slogans of the Bays and their henchmen, were the decisive factor in the defeat of the Basmaks."

The authors are far from intending to bypass difficult issues, recalling that failure to resolve them provides enemies of the Soviet order with opportunities for slander. It is common knowledge that a certain part of the working population was involved in the Basmak bands. What was the reason for this? The authors' answer is straightforward and clear: it was delay in steps to solve the land and water problems, distortions of the party's nationality policy, the political and cultural backwardness of the peasant masses, and the grave economic situation. But participation by a certain number of working peasants in the Basmak movement did not make it a broad people's movement, which is confirmed by many eloquent examples of participation by workers, peasants, and representatives of the progressive intelligentsia of Central Asia in the struggle against the class enemy.

For sources the authors use not only material in the archives, but also memoirs and artistic literature, above all the works of S. Ayna, the founder of Tajik Soviet literature.

There are, however, some things in the book to which we object. The authors give very persuasive reasons why the formal expression "Basmak movement" is improper. This makes it harder to understand why they use this phrase at several points. We also feel it is a mistake to say that the Basmak movement had a "vividly marked nationalistic character, kindling hostility to the Russian people and to everything Russian." It is hard to understand the authors' assertion then that after Kolpak gave Madamin the rank of colonel the "Basmak movement was legally recognized as a part of the all-Russian counterrevolution." From the various historical sources, including those used in the book, we can see that the Basmak movement was directed against Soviet power and the working people who supported progressive revolutionary actions.

We must remember that the Basmak movement was above all a counterrevolutionary political phenomenon. The nationalistic slogans and green Pan-Islam banners could never conceal the deep-lying class objectives of the Basmaks. The authors unquestionably agree with this statement, but unfortunately they are not always consistent.

These critical remarks in no way affect our overall conclusion as to the unquestioned scientific value and timeliness of this study, which vividly presents complex aspects of the history of Soviet Central Asia.

11,176
CSO: 1830/234

REGIONAL

ALIYEV HEADS PARTY LECTURE COURSE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by L. Tairov, PRAVDA correspondent, Baku: "Candidly on Something Most Important--Party Life: The Quality of Ideological Work"]

[Text] At party organizations and labor collectives of the country, studies are continuing in party and economic education. Heads of party, soviet and operational organs take part in the work of a number of schools and seminars. Today we publish a report from the combined class of two schools of scientific communism which was held at the Petroleum and Gas Production Administration imeni N. Nariman. It was conducted by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G.A. Aliyev.

People hurried to this meeting from blue rigs in the distant sea, wanting to share their thoughts and to listen to answers to interesting questions. People came whose labor, in the words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, is greater than heroism. The local sea petroleum workers, it is true, have something to be proud of. Their fields extend in the Caspian for more than 65 kilometers. They have been provided with excellent Soviet equipment. Only recently, a modern technological complex was erected--in its way, it is a unique installation for drying of gas. And what people in the fields! One of the pacemakers is Hero of Socialist Labor Mamed Gambarov. Many of the people coming together here today for the class are just like him.

"The Soviet people," G. Aliyev, opening the discussion, said, "well know that the party's unity with the people, close cohesion around the party constitute the basis of all our successes. And the deeper you enter into this theme, the better can you understand the multifaceted practical activity of our party at the present stage and the more pride do you feel in its wisdom, kinship with the people and great historical achievements. And each person, fortified with such knowledge, will be more successful in fulfilling his duty--party and civil--and living and working more actively. Such is the meaning of the theme which you are studying."

The lesson turned into a straightforward, candid talk on the sources of the strength and invincibility of Lenin's party and its inseparable ties with the masses. The discussion was of a pointed and principled character.

The unlimited faith in the strength of the unity of the party and the people, it was pointed out during the lesson, passed on to us by Lenin with his whole life. The great gains of October, all for which Lenin lived and fought, are dear and sacred to us. And his behests are being systematically carried out by the Soviet people in close unity with the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The publicity of the adopted measures and decisions, permanent ties with the masses and the study and consideration of public opinion and the interests of the various strata of the population and social groups—all this is of primary importance in the successful realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The petroleum workers, naturally, have not shirked the problems they must solve in the immediate years ahead. Foreman V. Mustafayev raised a question that is perhaps the most pertinent to all those that had foregathered here—the prospects of offshore oil production.

Our petroleum industry still can and must make its worthy achievement, it was pointed out in the class. The opportunities exist for this. The plant for deep-water foundations being built not far from the administration will make it possible to expand the work front on the Caspian and to drill wells in water that is up to 200 meters deep. The task of petroleum workers is more daringly and purposefully to prospect for and develop new deposits in the sea, to increase each year stores of petroleum and in every way possible to improve the operation of the wells.

Many things concern the audience. Electrician N. Gorbach is interested in what is being done in the republic to improve the supply of foodstuffs to the population. Developing this thought as it were, Operator K. Khanzade brings up the question of the need of developing the fertile, but arid land of the Apsheron, which could become a serious support in the supply of vegetables, fruits, meat and milk to the city.

Answering the first question, the conductor of the class noted that workers have been getting from year to year ever more vegetables, fruits and grapes. No problems exist with respect to sugar, flour, confectionery and other types of products. But at the present time, the meat requirements are not being fully satisfied; interruptions also occur in the sale of dairy products. What should be done here? The set task is to first provide all labor collectives with everything necessary so that each enterprise has well-organized public dining and a worker obtains tasty food with adequate calories. Sound order must be established in trade without delay, and we must see to it that everything reaches the table that has been designated by the state for the working man.

As for the Apsheron Peninsula, a complex program is being presently worked out for the development of the peninsula especially in regard to availability of water, for without water it would be impossible to guarantee here a stable yield.

The discussion becomes increasingly lively. A statement by N. Ibragimov served as a starting point for a discussion of the republic's long-term tasks and what Azerbaijan would be like by the end of the century. New plants and factories, electric power stations and irrigation canals will spring up. Boundless grape plantations will transform the republic into a wonderful green garden. But this calls for much determined labor and the decisive elimination of defects and their causes.

Continuing this thought, geologist R. Dadashev, the head of the school of scientific communism, said that he is concerned over the still existing formalism in ideological work.

"Formalism is a most tenacious and widespread defect in the work of many party, soviet and operational organs," G. Aliyev confirmed. "Our party, its Central Committee, V.I. Lenin from the first days of the victory of the Soviet power declared a merciless war on formalism, bureaucracy and red tape. And we have attained much in this struggle. But we have not succeeded in completely eradicating occurrences that are alien to our society, including in political-educational work. This was discussed candidly with full adherence to principles at the 26th CPSU Congress. After the congress, in development of the positions advanced by it, the party's Central Committee adopted a number of decrees aimed at the improvement of organizational and ideological work.

"Much has been done. But displays of a formal attitude toward work and one's duties have so far not been done away with. How is this to be overcome? First of all, each should serve in his sector as a model of conscientious and responsible attitude toward work noted the participants of the discussion. And, of course, this applies most of all to supervisors. Neither form nor paper but practical results determine the effectiveness of everything that we have planned. Sometimes no defects are to be found in our endeavors, including ideological work. They hold a meeting, a lecture, prepare graphic propaganda, but when it comes to payoff, it frequently happens that even the initiators themselves are not interested in this."

The audience listened with great attention to G. Aliyev's reply to a question of engineer Yu. Vardanyan on what difficulties are presently being experienced by the republic's party leadership.

"In order to more quickly eliminate Azerbaijan's serious lag that occurred in the '50s and '60s, it was found necessary to remove from occupied posts many supervisors who were responsible for defects and mistakes, distortions and abuses and to select new people who were competent, capable and honest.

"The process of improvement, occurring in a difficult and tense atmosphere, turned out to be, as we know, favorable for the republic. But today there are still many difficulties. We should, for example, mobilize rural workers for the fulfillment of a responsible socialist task—to turn over to the Motherland one million tons of cotton. Now this task has become realistic, although only a few years ago it appeared to be fancastic. Was this million as well as the 1,600,000 tons of grapes harvested this year easy? Of course, not.

"Each time has its difficulties. Today they are connected with the complexity of management of the economy, which has taken a giant step forward. And for this reason, today as never before, people and cadres are of primary importance. Despite much work accomplished in the solution of the cadre problem, we still have outlays in this matter. Unfortunately, not all workers have undergone a change in psychological outlook. And if it is sometimes found necessary to remove at the present time a chief of militia or even a party rayon secretary, it means that the old—everything against which we have been uncompromisingly fighting for 12 years now—continues to live in the consciousness of a certain portion of managerial cadres. With

time, of course, this will be completely eradicated. But this requires that we all listen more attentively to the voice of the masses and more firmly be based on the opinion of labor collectives."

In the work of schools and seminars of party education in the republic, other members and candidate members of the of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan are also taking part. The classes being held reflect the high political level and healthy moral and psychological atmosphere established in the republic and the readiness of communists and all workers to fulfill with honor the decisions of the 26th congress of Lenin's party.

7697

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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES LABOR RESOURCE PROBLEMS

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

/Article: "Labor Resources Must Be Utilized Efficiently" /

/Text/ The Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers discussed the problem "On the Utilization of Labor Resources on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes of Narynskaya Oblast" /

The adopted decree notes that the executive committees of Narynskaya Oblast, rayon and rural soviets of people's deputies do not ensure an efficient utilization of labor resources on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The demands concerning these problems by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, as well as the decrees dated 26 March 1981 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, 6 July 1981 of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet and 5 October 1981 of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers are not fulfilled satisfactorily.

The oblast executive committee does not ensure effective control over the course of fulfillment of its own decisions connected with the observation of labor legislation and strengthening of state labor discipline. Its decision dated 28 August 1981 "On the Utilization of Labor Resources on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes in At-Bashinskiy and Toguz-Torouskiy Rayons" was not realized by the executive committees of most rayon and rural soviets of people's deputies.

As in rural soviets so on the oblast's farms there is no proper recording of the nonworking population, internal reserves for an increase in labor resources are not sought sufficiently and work on involving pensioners and senior students in work and on placing individuals demobilized from the ranks of the Soviet Army in jobs is carried out poorly.

The problem of ensuring employment for workers during winter time has not been solved on a single farm and during the interseasonal period the number of unemployed people reaches 10,000 to 11,000. In this respect the situation is especially bad in Tyan'Shan'skiy and Dzhungal'skiy Rayons. There have been low indicators of labor activity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for a number of years. In 1980, on the average, every able-bodied individual in the oblast worked 267 instead of 280 days. In some rayons and farms output per able-bodied individual was even lower: on the Dzhany-Talap Kolkhoz and on the Kulanak Kolkhoz, 205 to 210 days and on the Kolkhoz imeni 22 Parts'yezda and on the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin in

At-Bashinskiy Rayon, 192 to 197 days. On the Kolkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Ak-Talinsky Rayon every kolkhoz member worked 39 days less than in 1975. Work time losses for this reason exceed 400,000 man-days.

In 1981 a total of 422 able-bodied kolkhoz members did not work a single day on farms, including 138 people in Dzhungal'skiy Rayon. More than 2,500 able-bodied citizens living on the territory of kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not take part in socially useful labor, including 1,300 people in Kochkorskiy Rayon. This indicator annually rises in a number of rayons.

Substantial work time losses occur owing to an incomplete involvement of all able-bodied citizens in social labor. Throughout the oblast 14,200 people are engaged in housekeeping and on private subsidiary farms. Even during the period of the greatest intensity of agricultural work on a number of farms workers are employed no more than 20 to 22 days every month and on kolkhozes in Tyan'-Shan'skiy Rayon even during the breeding campaign, no more than 16 to 18 days.

In the oblast the level of mechanization of labor intensive processes, especially in sheep breeding, is extremely low. At the same time, the available agricultural equipment is not used efficiently. Machine operators from the republic's other rayons are annually sent to the oblast's farms.

The executive committees of most rayon soviets of people's deputies and farm managers do not pay proper attention to the fulfillment of the plans for the recruitment of students for rural vocational and technical schools, do not take measures to reduce their dropout during studies and are little concerned with the retention of machine operating personnel in production.

The executive committees of oblast and rayon soviets tolerate serious shortcomings in the organization, standardization and remuneration of labor on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As a result, on the oblast's farms the wage level has been the lowest in the republic for a long time and considerable differences in the amounts of wages are tolerated. On farms in Dzhungal'skiy Rayon the earnings in annual operations do not exceed 50 rubles per month and on the Kyzyl-Tuu Kolkhoz, 39 rubles. The monthly earnings of a shepherd on the Kolkhoz imeni 22 Parts'yeza in At-Bashinskiy Rayon total 91 rubles and at the Kochkorka State Pedigree Stock Plant in Kochkorskiy Rayon, 3.9 times as much. On farms in Tyan'-Shan'skiy Rayon the average monthly wages of machine operators are 97 rubles and on the Kulanak Kolkhoz and on the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marx, 40 to 58 rubles.

Domestic and medical services for agriculture in the oblast are poorly organized and the material and technical base of cultural institutions does not meet modern requirements.

The shortcomings in the utilization of labor resources and in the organization and remuneration of labor led to worsened economic indicators of the oblast's farms, that is, wool yield per sheep declined, the output of lambs per 100 ewes dropped, production costs increased as compared with those attained in 1975 and production profitability decreased. The level of labor productivity was lowered in four out of six rayons.

The Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers considered the work of the executive committee of the Narynskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies on ensuring an efficient utilization of labor resources on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes unsatisfactory and drew the attention of Comrade K. Myrzabekov, chairman of the oblast executive committee, and Comrade R. S. Khalimov, his deputy, to the underestimation of this important economic problem.

The republic's Council of Ministers demanded that the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies in Narynskaya Oblast eliminate the shortcomings noted by this decree, intensify work on an increase in the efficiency of public production, improvement in the organization and standardization of wages and utilization of labor resources in the light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghizia and consider work on a fundamental improvement in the utilization of internal labor resources one of the most important tasks of the executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies in the oblast.

The executive committee of the Narynskaya Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies and the Kirghiz SSR Ministry of Agriculture were ordered to implement specific measures for an improvement in the standardization of wages on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, making them dependent on the produced products and preventing significant fluctuations in the wage level among farms and workers of the same occupations, as well as an outstripping growth of wages as compared with labor productivity, to introduce proper order in the recording of labor indicators on farms and to develop and implement measures for a full utilization of labor resources during the year.

The executive committees of oblast, rayon and rural soviets of people's deputies, managers of farms in Narynskaya Oblast and Kirghiz SSR ministries of social security and education were ordered to systematically carry out work on involving pensioners in labor within their powers and to create the necessary conditions in labor and rest camps for senior students participating in agricultural work during the period of summer vacations.

The Narynskaya Oblast Executive Committee together with the State Planning Committee, ministries of construction, rural construction, land reclamation and water resources and motor transport and highways, the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Kirghiz SSR Main Administration for the Construction of Waterworks and the Kirghiz SSR Administration for Kolkhoz Construction were ordered to submit coordinated proposals for an expansion and strengthening of the material and technical base of construction and transport organizations to the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers by 1 July 1982 so that beginning in 1983 work on capital construction and freight transport in the oblast is done mainly by internal forces.

The Narynskaya Oblast Executive Committee together with the State Planning Committee, the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Labor, the Academy of Sciences and Kirghiz SSR ministries of agriculture, fruit and vegetable industry, local industry and domestic services for the public must work out proposals for ensuring year-round employment for the oblast's able-bodied population and submit them to the republic's Council of Ministers by 1 September 1982.

The Narynskaya Oblast Executive Committee and the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education were ordered to reinforce the oblast's vocational and technical schools with skilled teaching staff with higher education and to take measures for an annual fulfillment of the plans for the recruitment of students, placement in jobs according to specialties and retention in production in 1982.

Beginning in 1982 the executive committees of oblast and rayon soviets of people's deputies in the republic must examine at their meetings the claims of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the enlisted manpower with mandatory calculations of farms confirming the shortage of labor resources for the performance of specific agricultural operations.

The Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on oblast, rayon and rural soviets of people's deputies to organize a discussion of this decree on every farm and in every rural soviet and to work out and implement measures for an increase in the efficiency of utilization of labor resources.

11,439
CSO: 1830/245

REGIONAL

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET STUDIES SUGGESTION, COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 3 Feb 82 p 2

[Information communique: "In the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR"]

[Text] A regular meeting of the Presidium was held under the chairmanship of the member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR B. Yazkuliyev. It summarized the work results of the apparatus of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on examining the proposals, applications, and complaints of citizens during 1981.

As was noted, this work was carried out in strict accordance with the demands of the decrees of the CC CPSU and the Ukaze of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR "On the Procedure for Examining the Proposals, Applications, and Complaints of Citizens." Practically all of the letters and applications which were received were examined within the month. Personal receptions were received by 950 clients.

The Presidium's apparatus constantly analyzes the state of work with the written and oral solicitations of citizens in the local Soviets of People's Deputies and in the ministries and departments. During the year this question was studied in almost 90 ispolkoms of local soviets and at the republic's enterprises, organizations, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A generalization was made of the positive experience in organizing the reception of the public and the practice of holding open letter days in Chardzhou. At meetings of the Presidium an examination was made of the questions of citizens' letters on the work of health care agencies, on complying with the demands of the decree of the CC CPSU "On Measures to Further Improve Work with the Letters and Proposals of Workers in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," and others.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet emphasized the necessity for eliminating existing shortcomings and for a further improvement of the work connected with the examination of letters, applications, and complaints, and with organizing personal receptions for citizens in state bodies and at enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

The meeting also summed up the work of the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR in 1981. During this period they studied and examined 44 questions connected with important problems of economic and social and cultural

development. A substantial part of them was devoted to control over the fulfillment of the laws, ukazes, and decrees of the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR and its Presidium and the commissions' own recommendations. On the proposal of the commissions, 10 questions were submitted for the consideration of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR.

Guiding themselves by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, by the decree of the CC CPSU and Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers "On a Further Rise in the Role of the Soviet of People's Deputies in Economic Construction," and by other directive decisions of the party and state, the permanent commissions have analyzed the state of affairs in a number of ministries, departments, production associations, and enterprises regarding the use of productive capital and labor resources, the mechanization of manual and physically hard labor, and an increase in the production of goods for children and an improvement in their quality.

In the field of agriculture the attention of the commission was concentrated on the problems of an efficient use of land and water resources, an increase in the production of agricultural output, and the realization of the food program. In particular, consideration was given to the problems of producing and supplying the republic's population with milk and meat, and the participation by local Soviets of People's Deputies in increasing the production of agricultural output on the private subsidiary farms of citizens and improving irrigated lands.

A substantial place in the work of the permanent commissions was assigned to the problems of social development: an improvement of providing the population with housing, and a further development of public education, health care, municipal services, and trade services. Additional subjects of discussion at the meetings of the Presidium and the commissions of the Supreme Soviet were individual and cooperative housing construction in the republic, the building of housing, schools, children's and social and cultural institutions in rural areas, an improvement of working conditions for women, health protection for mothers and children, the introduction of progressive forms of trade services for the public, the gasification of rural areas, and others.

As in the past, one of the most important aspects of the commission's work was work to improve the legal bases of state and socio-economic life and to ensure socialist legality and law and order. The efforts of state agencies, local soviets, and labor collectives were directed toward strengthening public order, and intensifying the struggle against mismanagement, thefts of socialist property, bribe-taking, and speculation. In accordance with a proposal by the permanent commissions, laws have been adopted on court processes, on the election of rayon (city) people's courts, and others.

The permanent commissions and the workers of the apparatus of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR supervised the execution of the commissions' recommendations by the republic's local soviets and state and economic agencies.

Other questions were also discussed at the meeting of the Presidium. The corresponding decrees were adopted on the questions which had been examined.

The meeting was participated in by the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Turkmen SSR and member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan M. G. Shmidt and R. M. Karryeva, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR R. A. Bazarova, the republic's Procurator V. I. Arinin, and the Minister of Health B. A. Kiyatkhanov, the Minister of Education M. Aliyeva, and others.

2959
CSO: 1830/241

REGIONAL

TURKMEN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS PLAN FULFILLMENT

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Communiqué: "In the Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR"]

[Text] On 29 January there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR. It discussed the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the republic's economic and social development in 1981 and the measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1982 plan, and also the preliminary results of the implementation of the State Budget of the Turkmen SSR for 1981.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and having developed a socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the republic's workers have fulfilled and overfulfilled their planning assignments for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production and sale of industrial output, labor productivity, procurements of most types of agricultural output, and the shipment of economic freight by motor vehicle and air transport. The plan was fulfilled for retail commodity turnover, the volume of communications output, the realization of domestic services to the rural population, and certain other very other important indicators of the state plan.

It is noted in the decree which was adopted that the plan for the realization of industrial output has been fulfilled by 150 percent, for volume of production--by 101.7 percent, and for labor productivity--almost 102 percent. More than 56 million rubles worth of above-assignment output was realized.

High industrial production growth rates have been achieved by the enterprises of the ministries of construction, rural construction, industrial construction materials, meat and dairy, and local industries and others.

Plans were fulfilled and overfulfilled for the extraction of petroleum, gas, and gas condensate and for the production of electric energy, sodium sulfate, sulphur, technical carbon, ventilators, light equipment, cement, drainage pipes, mineral cotton, wool fabrics, leather shoes, knitted underwear, cotton fiber, karakul, combined feeds, sausage products, butter, whole milk, and certain other types of output.

The amount of highest quality category output in the total production of industrial output came to 4.6 percent, as against a planned 4.3 percent, and increased compared to 1980 by more than 12 percent.

Definite successes have been achieved in agriculture. The plan for the sale to the state of grain, highly valuable fine fiber cotton, vegetable and melon crops, animal husbandry output, and silk yarn cocoons has been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

On the basis of state capital investments, fixed capital with a value of around 780 million rubles has been put into operation, and of this amount, more than 666 million rubles is represented by production purpose fixed capital. The sixth energy bloc at the Mary State Regional Hydroelectric Power Station, the Ashkhabad City Milk Plant, the Geok-Tepin Garment Factory, and a number of other enterprises have been put into operation.

Along with this, as is noted in the decree of the Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR, serious shortcomings took place in the fulfillment of the 1981 plan. The industrial output production plan was not fulfilled by 16 enterprises and they failed to provide more than 43 million rubles worth of output, dozens of enterprises decreased production compared to 1980, and 9 enterprises did not fulfill their output sales assignment.

The Ministry of Food Industry Turkmen SSR produced substantially less than planned vegetable oil, beer, and non-alcoholic beverages, and did not cope with its labor productivity plan. The Ministry of Construction Materials permitted a lowering of the level of the production of certain types of construction materials compared to 1980.

In agricultural production not all of the republic's farms were able to punctually and purposefully oppose the unfavorable weather conditions with a high level of organization and the ability to overcome additional difficulties. The plan for the production and sale of raw cotton to the state was not fulfilled by the republic, and the yield of this basic crop decreased compared to last year; the plans for the production and state procurement of fruit and grapes were underfulfilled. The assignments for increasing herds of livestock and poultry and their productivity were not fulfilled.

The republic's Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport did not fulfill its assignment for intra-city bus operations.

The state plan for capital investments was unfulfilled, including construction and installation work; and the plan for the commissioning of fixed capital, residential houses, schools, children's preschool institutions, and domestic service facilities for the public was not fulfilled. The Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR has bound the ministries, departments, obispolkoms and Ashkhabad gorispolkom, guiding themselves by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, the November (1981) Plenum of the CC CPSU, and the theses and conclusions contained in the report of comrade L. I. Brezhnev at this Plenum, to carefully analyze the results of the fulfillment of the economic and social development plan and to eliminate existing shortcomings. The member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Turkmen SSR G. S. Mishchenko spoke at the meeting.

The meeting was participated in by the members of the Bureau of the CP of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan A. S. Boyko, N. V. Makarkin, and M. G. Shmidt and the candidate member of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan O. I. Ishankuliyeva.

2959

CSO: 1830/239

REGIONAL

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET STUDIES MASS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 Jan 82 p 1

Article (TADZHIKTA): "In the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet"

Text The regular meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, at which the question of the mass organizational work of the local soviets of people's deputies of the republic in 1981 was examined, was held under the chairmanship of Chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet M. Kh. Kholov. Secretary of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet I. R. Rakhimov delivered the report. The information of a number of chairmen and deputy chairmen of the executive committees of oblast, rayon and city soviets of people's deputies was heard.

The Presidium of the republic Supreme Soviet obliged the local soviets of people's deputies and their executive committees to take steps on the further improvement of mass organizational work, having subordinated it entirely to the accomplishment of the tasks of economic, social and cultural construction.

The main efforts should be aimed at the increase of production efficiency, the fulfillment of the plans of capital construction, the increase of labor productivity, the tightening up of discipline, the economy of material, fuel and energy resources, the implementation of the food program, the improvement of the sphere of service of the population, the increase of the level of ideological, political and educational work, the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The question of the state of the execution of the legislation on the labor safety regulations of women at the Dushanbe Sewing Production Association imeni 50-letiya SSSR was also discussed at the meeting. It was noted that much work is being performed here on the mobilization of the collective for the fulfillment of the plan assignments and obligations, the increase of labor productivity and production efficiency and the improvement of product quality.

During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the association sold consumer goods worth 252 million rubles. The production of the gross output increased 1.5-fold, the production of items with the Seal of Quality increased twofold. Labor productivity rose 17 percent, the average wage increased considerably. The basic technical and economic indicators for 1981 were also fulfilled.

At the association the competition for the exceeding of the plans of the new five-year plan has been developed extensively, the movement under the motto "60 Shock Weeks for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" is being expanded. Many working women are working under the slogan "We will fulfill during the five-year plan 10 annual norms!"

At the association about 90 percent of the workers are women, the majority of them are from the local nationality. The administration and the trade union committee are implementing measures on the observances of the requirements of the legislation on the labor safety regulations of women and on the fulfillment of the terms of the collective contract. New equipment and advanced technology are being introduced. In 1981 50 units of new equipment were installed. Medical and personal service has been organized well, a dining room, a delicatessen, an order desk and a dry cleaning receiving center are in operation. There are a preschool combine, a youth dormitory and a recreation zone. The transportation of working women to and from work has been organized.

Much is being done on the increase of the occupational level of the workers, the improvement of the organization of labor and the formation of a stable labor collective. The conditions for training have been created. More than 280 people are studying without leave from work at higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and schools of young workers, 187 are studying at the educational course combine.

In conformity with the legislation women are not enlisted in overtime and night jobs, in work on holidays and days off. Pregnant women are transferred to an easier job. The requirements of the legislation on the granting of additional breaks to mothers, who have children up to the age of 1 year, and of leave without pay until the child reaches the age of 1 year are being observed. The people working in unhealthy sections receive a special diet.

At the same time shortcomings also exist at the association. The turnover of personnel and the losses of working time as a result of unauthorized absences and unexcused absences from work are being noted, cases of production injuries have not been eliminated. At the Kurgan-Tyube branch they are not showing proper concern about the improvement of the conditions of industrial sanitation and hygiene, the Nurek branch is not operating at full capacity.

The Tajik SSR Ministry of Light Industry and the executive committees of the Kurgan-Tyube and Nurek city soviets of people's deputies are inadequately taking steps to expedite the construction of a sewing factory in Kurgan-Tyube and a children's preschool institution of the association in Nurek.

The Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, having noted the positive work of the association in the matter of observing the legislation on the labor safety regulations of women, obliged the executive committees of the Kurgan-Tyube and Nurek city soviets of people's deputies to implement additional measures on the provision of the branches with personnel and the further improvement of the working and living conditions of women.

The Ministry of Light Industry was commissioned to carry out the constant monitoring of the strict observance of the legislation on the labor safety regulations of women, the rules of labor safety practices and production sanitation, to take

specific steps on the introduction of new equipment and production technology and to expedite the construction and placement into operation of the sewing factory in the city of Kurgan-Tyube.

Other questions were also discussed at the meeting.

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REGIONAL

EASTERN TURKMEN CITY EXPANDS AND EXPANDS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Jan 89 p 4

[Article by K. Atayev, chief architect of the city of Mary: "Mary — The Horizons of Development"]

[Text] Extensive construction has developed in recent years in the city on the Murgab. Every day brings new aspects to the architectural composition of the city; it is growing finer before our eyes. The foundations of new buildings are put down, the floors of the new structures rise swiftly, and the boundaries of the oblast center spread outward.

It seems just a short time ago that the first 12-story 66-apartment building was built in the center of the city, but now there is a second one alongside it, and soon several more highrise buildings will be erected. The design for the "high rises" of cast-in-situ concrete was developed by specialists at the Turkmenmengosproyekt [Turkmen State Planning] Institute. The Palace of Hydro Construction Workers now decorates the city. Such ancient facing materials as granite and marble were used on its exterior. The interior and exterior of the palace are composed of decorative panels of "smal'ta" [mosaic tile] done in the national style.

What will Mary be like in the future? The master plan for development of the city was worked out by the architectural planning administration of the city executive committee together with the Moscow Giprogor [State Institute for City Planning] Institute. It is a long-range program figured until the year 2000.

The general compositional concept of the master plan was determined by natural factors, the Murgab River and the Karakumy Canal imeni V. I. Lenin. The Murgab is the main axis along which the center of the city is developing. In the near future it will have landscaped banks connected with the centers and parks of the residential regions to make a single planned system. In the southeast this system will have broad exposure to the Karakumy Canal.

The face of any city is its central area. Therefore, special attention is being devoted to organization of the center. The future center of Mary is planned for the area of the already existing nucleus. It will be supplemented by several large groups of public and residential highrises. They will open onto

landscaped areas with decorative pools and fountains, which will give the composition of the entire central part of the city unity. The zone of administrative buildings and institutions will be located at the end of Poltoratskiy Street. The House of Soviets building and several other buildings will form the main city square. This is where workers demonstrations will take place.

A building for the Museum of the Revolution and Soviet Army will be added near the majestic memorial to the fighting men from Mary who died in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. Near it will be a boulevard with a memorial to the heroes of the revolution. The Palace of Civil Ceremonies will also be built there. Development of a plan for a memorial to V. I. Lenin on the central city square has begun. As for immediate plans, three schools, two clinics, a general hospital, and a military hospital for veterans of the Great Patriotic War are being built in the 11th Five-Year Plan. In addition the city's architectural ensemble will receive a seven-story hotel, a department store, a Home of Domestic Services, and a new shopping center.

Our Uzbek friends will make a major contribution to building up the city. The Tashkent Planning Institute TASHZNIIEP is working out a plan for a series of large-panel residential buildings which will take account of both natural climatic conditions and local traditions.

In two years the city will celebrate its 100th anniversary. By this time the capital of Turkmen gas and energy workers will be even more beautiful and more rejuvenated.

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REGIONAL

TAJIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS PLAN FULFILLMENT

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "In the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR has met and discussed results of fulfillment of the 1981 State Plan of Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the Republic.

It was noted that the working people of the republic, carrying out the decisions of the 26th Congress of the party, the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, completed the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan with certain successes in economic and cultural development.

The total volume of industrial production rose 6.7 percent compared to 1980. Production of output in the highest quality category rose 6.3 percent. Assignments for production of most types of industrial output were fulfilled and overfulfilled. The production of cultural-domestic and household goods, including assembly components, rose 17.4 percent. The plan for sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 102.6 percent. Assignments for labor productivity and the prime cost of industrial output were also fulfilled.

Despite difficult weather conditions rural workers overfulfilled plans and socialist obligations for sale to the state of raw cotton, grain, potatoes, vegetables, melons, fruit, grapes, citrus fruits, meat, milk, eggs, wool, and silk cocoons.

A number of indicators in capital construction improved over 1980: more construction-installation work was done, and the introduction of residential buildings, vocational-technical and general educational schools, and preschool institutions for children rose. Plan assignments were fulfilled for construction of hospitals and clinics, putting irrigated land into cultivation, reorganization of irrigation systems and making more water available to them, and numerous other indicators. Plans were also fulfilled for shipment of freight, freight turnover, and conveyance of passengers by general-use motor

vehicle transportation and for volume of output and services by communications enterprises.

The plan for provision of everyday services to the population was fulfilled by 100.8 percent, including 101 percent in rural areas. The volume of these services increased 5.3 million rubles over the preceding year. Plans for retail commodity turnover in the state and cooperative trade systems, including public catering, were fulfilled.

The 1981 State Budget of the Tajik SSR was fulfilled by 105.5 percent for incomes by all oblasts, rayons, and cities of republic subordination.

At the same time, the session also took note of shortcomings. Enterprises of the republic ministries of construction and municipal services and a number of USSR-subordinate enterprises did not fulfill their annual plans for volume of sales of industrial output. Not all industrial associations and enterprises achieved their assignments for raising labor productivity. Plans for sale of industrial output were not fulfilled taking into account delivery obligations.

The Tadjik SSR Ministry of Light Industry is behind schedule incorporating production capacities at the China plant in Tursunzad. The Ministry of Building Materials Industry was unable to insure normal operations at the Proletarskiy Brick Plant and the nonore materials plant. The Ministry of Local Industry fell significantly short of its plan for production of cultural-domestic and household goods and is making poor use of the production capacities of the woolen scarf factory. Equipment downtime has been significant at the Mebel'mestprom [Local Industry Furniture] and Metalloplastmassy [Metal and Plastics] associations and at the Dushanbe fine leather goods factory. They are also failing to devote adequate attention to training workers.

The ministries and departments of the republic, the Tadjik SSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the executive committees of oblast, city, and rayon Soviets of people's deputies were unable to provide the full labor force needed by industrial enterprises and construction projects. Certain ministries and departments allowed the rate of growth in wages to exceed the rate of growth of labor productivity and permitted enterprises to maintain more industrial production personnel than planned and to raise the prime cost of output being produced.

The plan assignments for introducing scientific and technical advances into production were not fulfilled by the Ministry of Building Materials Industry, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade, the Tadjik SSR Union of Consumer Societies, the Ministry of Construction, and the Ministry of Rural Construction.

Major problems in capital construction were not overcome. In this area the plan for launching fixed capital was far from fulfilled and the ceiling on capital investment was not reached. The assignment for raising labor productivity was not fulfilled. A number of new production capacities and social-cultural and domestic service facilities were not put into operation. Many

construction projects permit excess use of building materials, while in industry and transportation there are cases of wasteful use of fuel and energy resources.

Certain oblasts and rayons permitted underfulfillment of the plan for sale of milk and eggs to the state. The enterprises of a number of ministries and departments did not meet their obligations to the budget for payments out of profit and plans for contribution of their own capital to finance state capital investment. They did not establish proper procedures for expenditure of monetary capital and organization of internal control.

The Tajik SSR Council of Ministers ordered republic ministers and department heads and the executive committees of oblast, rayon, and city Soviets of Peoples Deputies, guided by the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with respect to further increasing the economic potential of the country and improving the material well-being of the Soviet people, to thoroughly and carefully analyze the results of fulfillment of the 1981 plan of economic and social development and, taking account of critical remarks delivered at the session of the Council of Ministers, work out and implement necessary measures to insure that the existing shortcomings are eliminated and the plan assignments, socialist obligations, and counter plans established for 1982 are unconditionally fulfilled by every association, enterprise, construction project, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and interfarm organization. Special attention must be devoted to accelerated introduction of scientific-technical advances, reducing losses of work time, fuller and more efficient use of production capacities and labor resources, timely supply of materials and equipment to production, raising the quality of output and broadening the assortment of consumer goods, fulfillment of plans for production of output taking into account delivery obligations, fulfillment of assignments for conservation of processed materials and fuel-energy resources, and reducing production costs.

The ministries and departments of the Tajik SSR and the executive committees of oblast and city Soviets of Peoples Deputies, the customers, together with contracting construction organizations are ordered to take additional steps to complete the work required to conclude contracts and put together the financing for capital investment at the proper time and to work out and take steps to insure timely introduction of start-up projects and a reduction in the volume of incomplete production, particularly for educational and public health facilities, enterprises that produce consumer goods, and housing.

The Tajik SSR Council of Ministers ordered ministries and departments and the executive committees of oblast, rayon, and city Soviets of Peoples Deputies to review carefully, at meetings of their boards of directors and executive committees, the question of improving the economic mechanism and further reducing administrative costs, and to take all possible steps.

The republic Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, Ministry of Water Management and Land Improvement, and Ministry of Procurements, Tajik SSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, and the executive committees of oblast, rayon,

and city Soviets of Peoples Deputies are ordered:

to insure that livestock overwintering and the lambing-calving periods are conducted successfully, that all types of feed are used more efficiently and economically in animal husbandry, and that plans for production and state purchases of meat, milk, eggs, and other animal husbandry output are fulfilled;

to take prompt scientific farming steps to prepare for spring field work, provide farms with seed and planting material, intensify the rate of repair work on farming equipment and hydroengineering structures, and step up work to clear irrigation and drainage systems and train and retrain machine operators.

Attaching great importance to the problems of further raising labor productivity and improving working conditions, the republic Council of Ministers ordered the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the ministries and departments to review fulfillment of the integrated target program for mechanization of manual and heavy physical labor and take necessary steps to see that it is carried out promptly.

R. N. Nabihev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the session.

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REGIONAL

TAJIK JOURNALISTS HOLD CONGRESS

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "The 6th Congress of Journalists of Tajikistan"]

[Text] Be faithful to life's truth, and reflect the majesty of the deeds and achievements of your people by words which combine talent and inspiration with the lofty ideological conviction of an author - for a Soviet journalist there is no goal higher, more important, and more noble. Delegates to the 6th Congress of Journalists of Tajikistan held 15 January in Dushanbe, discussed the tasks of the mass information and propaganda media to mobilize the working people for successful fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Participants in the work of the congress included the managers of the mass information and propaganda media, leaders of creative unions and organizations, worker and rural correspondents, and veteran Soviet journalists.

The executive bodies of the congress were elected.

The Politburo of the Leninist Central Committee headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was unanimously and enthusiastically elected as the honorary presidium of the congress.

G. B. Bobosadykova, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, read the greeting of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party to the 6th Congress of Journalists.

G. N. Kalandarov, chairman of the board of directors of the Tajik Union of Journalists and chairman of Tajik SSR Gosteleradio [State Television and Radio], presented a report on the activities of the republic organization of journalists during the report period and the tasks of journalists in the campaign to carry out the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Delegates heard a report by B. V. Pavlychev, head of the editorial division of the newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, on the work of the auditing commission of the Tajik Union of Journalists.

Participants in discussion of the reports were: N. Tabarov, editor of the newspaper TODZHIKISTONI SOVETI; U. T. Tadzhibayev, editor of the newspaper KHIKIKATI LENINOBOD; B. N. Pshenichnyy, editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA; Kh. Sh. Sharipov, chairman of the Tajik SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; Kh. Fazilov, deputy to the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, Hero of Socialist Labor, and mechanic-driver of a cotton harvesting machine at Yavan Sovkhoz No 4; A. A. Asrorov, deputy chairman of Tajik SSR Gosteleradio; L. I. Kir'yanova, weaver at the Dushanbe Silk Combine imeni N. K. Krupskaya; professor V. M. Asrori, rector of the people's university of worker and rural correspondents of the Dushanbe city organization of the Union of Journalists; M. Abdurakhmanov, editor of the newspaper KHAKIKATI KURGONTEPPA; Kh. Mukhiddinova, editor of the journal ZANONI TODZHIKISTON; V. G. Schastnev, editor of the newspaper KOMSOMOLETS TADZHIKISTANA, and others.

The report of the mandate commission, which was presented by commission chairman S. Rakhmatov, was approved.

B. I. Stukalin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and chairman of the board of directors of the USSR Union of Journalists, spoke at the congress.

The congress adopted a decree which outlined the tasks of journalists with respect to mobilizing working people to fulfill plans and obligations for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The report of the auditing commission of the Tajik Union of Journalists was approved.

The congress elected a new board of directors and new auditing commission for the Tajik Union of Journalists and delegates to the 5th Congress of USSR Journalists.

Delegates at the congress adopted a letter of greeting to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The congress took place in an atmosphere of high political activism by journalists, who demonstrated their close solidarity around our native Communist Party, loyalty to the Homeland and people, and an enthusiastic desire to contribute to building communism.

Participating in the work of the congress of Tajik journalists were A. Kh. Khaydarov, member of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, Sh. Sultanov and Yu. A. Shakarimov, nonvoting members of the bureau, N. Z. Zaripova, chairwoman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, and R. Yu. Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers. A. I. Podbereznnyy, an important official in the administrative apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, attended the congress.

The delegates to the congress placed flowers at the base of the memorial to V. I. Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and Soviet State, in the main square of the city of Dushanbe. This square is named after the great leader.

An organizational plenum of the board of directors of the Tajik Union of Journalists was held. G. N. Kalandarov, chairman of Tajik SSR Costeleradio, was elected chairman of the board, while N. Tabarov, editor of the newspaper TODZHIKISTONI SOVETI, and B. N. Pshenichnyy, editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST TADJHIKISTANA, were elected deputies.

[Letter to the Congress by the Central Committee of the Tajik SSR Communist Party]

To the 6th Congress of Journalists of Tajikistan

Dear comrades!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan warmly and sincerely welcomes the delegates to the 6th Congress of Journalists of Tajikistan and through you wishes to all persons employed in the mass information and propaganda media of the republic fruitful, creative work.

Your congress is taking place in a portentous time when the Soviet people are successfully carrying out the historic decisions of the 26th Congress and the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and are preparing with great political and labor activism to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The working people of our republic, filled with determination to increase their contribution to public wealth, are in the front lines of work on the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Tajik Union of Journalists, its local organizations, and the collectives of the editorial boards of newspapers, journals, television and radio, the Tajik Telegraph Agency, and book publishing houses have an important place in solving the problems of economic and cultural development, indoctrination of the working people, and mobilizing their efforts to meet the challenges that face the republic. As a true forum of party and nationwide public opinion, the mass information media of the republic propagandize party policy broadly and faithfully serve the cause of building communism.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev praised the work of journalists highly at the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The workers of the press have adopted the party's demand as a program of action: present the facts promptly and truthfully, analyze them thoroughly, provide serious generalizations, and give ideological support for fulfillment of national economic tasks.

The treatment of issues such as accelerating scientific-technical progress, raising labor productivity and the efficiency and quality of work, and rigorous conservation of raw and processed materials demands special concern. All possible steps should be taken to promote broad socialist competition, to reveal the essential features of progressive practices promptly, and to insure that they are disseminated. It is important to declare a determined battle against shortcomings in work, mismanagement and waste, violations of labor discipline and the legal order, and all negative phenomena.

Our creative collectives are expected to develop public principles in their work more broadly and to involve more worker and rural correspondents in their work. We must continue to strengthen the ties of the editorial boards of newspapers, journals, and television and radio with their audiences and readers, and search actively for new forms and methods of working with them. All journalists must be working constantly to increase their competence, improve their professional training, and refine their skills.

The Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party values greatly the successes that have been achieved in the work of collectives of journalists in the republic and wishes you continued success in your work. The Central Committee is absolutely confident that the press, television, and radio will be militant collective propagandists, agitators, and organizers of the masses of people in the struggle to carry out the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and the plans and socialist obligations of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

11,176
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REGIONAL

IMPORTANCE OF ATHEISTIC EDUCATION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by A. Serebryakov, methodologist of the office of supervisory cadres of Baku City Institute for the Advanced Training of Teachers: "Growing Militant Atheists--Moral Education is a Common Concern"]

[Text] "Are you engaged in the atheistic upbringing of your children?"

Ask this question of many parents, and most of them would shrug their shoulders in bafflement:

"What for? We are nonbelievers and our children know nothing of God."

To know nothing, you would agree, is not a position. Or at least a very shaky position. We have to bring up atheists, knowing people, with a scientific world outlook on which firm convictions can be formed.

The opinion that young people become atheists on their own—even where adults do not bring up the subject of religion—is deeply fallacious. An atheist must be trained. Both in the family and in the school.

Acquaintance with the setup of atheistic education in the schools convinces one that very many pedagogic collectives approach this work seriously and with full understanding; they look for new forms and methods and think of subjects that would make atheistic propaganda convincing, easy to understand, hitting the mark without missing.

The main thing is that the teacher should constantly remember that the basis of convictions is to be found in knowledge and clear Marxist and materialist concepts which are established beginning with the first school days and with every lesson, in the study of every subject, especially physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and social science. It is necessary to constantly bring children to an understanding of the different phenomena in nature and society and to an ability to establish connections between them and to explain them. The possibilities for this open up before them in practice, with study of any subject of the program material. I believe that those teachers act more correctly who undertake a criticism of religious views on the studied question only after providing a scientific reply to it, that is, while basing oneself on already formed correct concepts of the pupils.

In conducting this daily work, teachers should strengthen connections between subjects. Criticism of the insolvency of religious ideas, scientific-atheist education—such is the general task of teachers regardless of what subject they might be teaching. Only then can a reliable philosophical foundation be formed from the early years in the consciousness of a young person; against it, religious views and superstitious ideas will be shattered.

Interesting experience has been accumulated by Baku schools of effective work on the implementation of general school measures outside of class.

Thus at School No 214 of Nizaminskiy Rayon, a unique system of atheististic education has been established for children from the first-year class to the tenth, which encompasses all sides of the spiritual life of the pupils. And it is not based on an abstract orientation. First, the pupils are questioned and answers are obtained in regard to religion in the family and on the inner world of the children. With such initial data and a clear understanding of the aims and tasks of atheististic education, teachers ably employ with careful planning forms of work outside of class and outside of school. These are also reflected in the educational plans of class supervisors and in the annual plan of organization of extraclass and extraschool work. What do these plans contain? First of all, talks on antireligious themes, lectures, evenings, conferences. Thus, for example, a conference entitled "Atheist Testament of V.I. Lenin" was held for pupils of the 8th-10th-year classes. Talks on "Art and Religion" were held among the 7th-year classes during class hours. Seniors were proposed a composition theme: "My Attitude Toward Religion." At the same time, they were assigned a task: to be able to logically defend atheist views, convictions and to most actively participate in the dissemination of scientific-atheist knowledge.

Atheist evenings include exhibits of atheist literature, displays with the texts of antireligious popular proverbs and sayings. It is interesting that explanations on the materials of the exhibits are provided by pupils studying at the School of Atheism. Atheist hours of questions and answers are held animatedly. And the profusion of questions once more serves to convince one that children are not at all indifferent to matters of religion if for no other reason than because they are curious. Various measures on the eve of religious holidays have become traditional at the school.

Pioneer meetings are regularly held on natural-science, scientific and atheististic topics: "The Harm of Religious Rites," "There Can Be Nothing but Harm from Lying Omens," "Miracles in Nature." The role of the school library is to be noted among pupils in atheististic propaganda. I want to emphasize that all this work outside of school and out of class is not conducted frontally, importunately or with pressure. Questions are raised for the children; they are helped to think, they are guided and led to a correct, independent answer.

A major service has been made by school director Polina Fedorovna Vartanova in regard to the planning of the content and forms of atheististic education; for a long time she has been the director of the scientific atheism section of the rayon branch of Znaniye Society and does a great deal of scientific-atheistic propaganda not only in her school and not just among pupils. Thus, at School No 22, she lectured "On Sects existing in Azerbaijan" and at School No 229 on "Modernism in Contemporary Orthodoxy." At a seminar of chairmen of local committees of the rayon's

school she gave two reports: "V.I. Lenin on Religion" and "Atheistic Upbringing in the Family." Despite her daily many-sided work and employment, she heads a two-year lecture enterprise on scientific atheism for parents. The subject matter of the studies is quite specific and encompasses a broad range of questions that provide parents with knowledge in the field of scientific atheism.

Work on the atheistic education of pupils is also ably conducted at School No 249 of Shaumyanovskiy Rayon. Here the Young Atheist Group works and thematic evenings are held dealing with program material on religious subjects studied in class. Members of the group put out propaganda placards, demonstrate the nature of various "miracles" and hold morning sessions for pupils of junior classes on such topics as: "Do Not Have Faith in God, but Have Faith in Your Mind," "The Heroes and Martyrs of Science," "What Is a Dream" and "Hypnosis and Suggestion in Religion"—senior pupils receive answers to these more difficult questions.

Serious attention is devoted to atheistic education at School No 51 of Rayon imeni 26 Bakinskiye Komissary and at other Baku schools.

I am describing in such detail the experience of atheistic education at several schools because they do this work at some schools, as they say, not from the soul. If it is needed—they do it. Like many parents thinking that if the children do not hear about God and that they know from their early years that God does not exist, should it be at all necessary to conduct talks with them on atheistic themes?

Incidentally, practice shows that necessity is not just a simple statement. Underestimation of the religious influence outside of school on the malleable consciousness of children and adolescents is a rather risky thing. It is important that an adolescent or young adult does not simply orally repeat: "There is no God," but rather that he is convinced of this and is ready to defend his conviction and is able to do this deliberately and in a planned manner. Passionately!

In this way we can redirect the ways of possible influence of religion on the psyche of a schoolboy. It is no secret that sooner or later, a young man is inevitably faced with the "eternal" questions. Let him receive the answers to them earlier from teachers, from parents, answers that are wise and convincing.

Here I would like to speak of the skilled help needed both by the school and the family. We have the State Museum of Atheism. Its staff members also present lectures in schools and organize exhibits and yearly lecture bureaus, but the museum building is crowded and its possibilities in this connection are limited.

I think that it would be very useful to regularly hold school rallies of young atheists where they could exchange work experience and take part in competitions for a better knowledge of questions relating to religion and atheism.

One more proposal: why should not pedagogic institutes—imeni M.F. Akhundov, Foreign Languages imeni 50 Letiye SSSR, imeni V.I. Lenin—conduct surveys of pupils? Generalization of the obtained sociological data would disclose the real situation and would help formulate recommendations for practical school workers on the scientific-atheistic education of pupils, on the one hand and, on the other, why not involve future teachers in active work on atheistic education.

The system of atheistic education in the schools has been so far little developed and its experience is rarely discussed in the press. And parents as well are in need of serious assistance. The time has come for the Azerbaijan Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Teachers to generalize the experience to be found in the republic's schools and in parent universities and to prepare materials unmasking the tactics of church people and their techniques of fighting the scientific viewpoint and the ideological sabotage of a number of foreign anti-USSR religious organizations. It would be good to hold a republic scientific-practical conference with the theme being "A Complex Approach to Scientific-Atheistic Education" and to invite scholars from the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and instructors of departments of scientific atheism and philosophy of pedagogic institutes, to work out recommendations for teachers and class supervisors and for parents on antireligious education of pupils.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" demands of all workers of the ideological front intensification of atheistic education of workers and increased responsibility of communists and omsomols in the struggle for total overcoming of religious prejudices, which interfere with a part of the population living a full creative life.

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REGIONAL

IDEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS BESET GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi AKHALGAZRDA KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 12 December 1981 features a 9,500-word speech by the Georgian Komsomol First Secretary I. N. Ordzhonikidze, to the Georgian Student Aktiv on 12 December. The major theme of the speech is how a low level of Komsomol endeavors affects all aspects of student life. Some of the topics treated include mediocre performance (below all-union averages); poor discipline; failure of graduates to report to their assigned jobs after graduation; and lack of substantial ideological knowledge and conviction despite indoctrination. Ordzhonikidze also complains about "deplorable instances of young people carrying Komsomol mandates and still falling under religious influences." Ordzhonikidze said that when "asked why some students turn to religion, students in Tbilisi State University's philosophy and psychology departments replied that religious celebrations are more attractive in both form and content than some Komsomol activities." Ordzhonikidze also quoted E. Shevardnadze, the Georgian CP Central Committee first secretary: "In recent times all of us have felt that a number of questions were accumulating with regard to particular representatives of our students. Manifesting deliberate patience, the republic's people have expected that certain young people's stubbornness would simmer down at long last and that they would enter the mainstream and find their place in life. Unfortunately it hasn't happened. This aktiv's participants are aware of a report that appeared a few days ago in the newspaper MTSKHETA: 'A group of young people assembled on the grounds of Svetitskhoveli Cathedral and began to blather nonsense, concocted a document, behaved in a belligerent and arrogant manner, and acted like lords of the land.' This referred to a number of pseudo-heroes, students and graduates of Tbilisi State University, the Polytechnical Institute, and the Tbilisi Pushkin State Pedagogical Institute. From the speaker's stand at today's aktiv we must declare loudly and in all seriousness that none of us--no student, no Komsomol--can remain apathetic toward that kind of behavior on the part of a few students, toward political ignorance, political confusion, mistrust, and so on. It is our duty to wage uncompromising war against this kind of playing at politics, this kind of pseudo-national, pseudo-heroics on the part of very small but, nevertheless, real student groups." Near the end of his speech, Ordzhonikidze said that "The enemy is today still placing his hopes on the 'de-ideologicalization' of youth and on the so-called 'young domestic emigres' who are carriers of bourgeois ideology and mentality and who are preparing favorable soil for bourgeois centers of anticomunism and antisovietism. Bourgeois propaganda is attempting to prove that a young 'student opposition' exists among us and that students are oriented toward the West, and it blathers on about the bourgeois corruption of young intellectuals and students."

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TASHKENT'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN--During the 11th Five-Year Plan, Tashkent will achieve a significant rise in all sectors of the economy and culture. The plan for 1981-1985 provides for an advancing growth rate of labor productivity. Housing of Uzbekistan's capital will be increased by 6 million square meters. Children's preschool institutions will be built with more than 16,000 places. These and many other growth figures were cited by deputies of the Tashkent City Soviet at a session held 17 December, which approved the plans of economic and social development of the economy of the republic's capital for the five-year period and for 1982 the city's budget for the coming year. The session also heard the ispolkom report of Tashkent City Soviet of People's Deputies on work in 1981. It was presented by V.A. Kazimov, the chairman of the gorispolkom. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 3] 7697

NEW AZERI NEWSPAPER--The new year's first issue has come out of the newspaper ODLAR YURDU [LAND OF FIRES], published by the Azerbaijan Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for fellow countrymen residing abroad. It will familiarize readers with life in Soviet Azerbaijan. The achievements of our republic in different areas of social, economic and cultural life are attracting the growing attention of fellow countrymen living abroad. ODLAR YURDU will be published from now on in the Azerbaijan language not only in modern script but also in the Arabic and Latin scripts. In this connection, the newspaper contains a comparative table of all three alphabets. [Text] [Baku VYSHKA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 3] 7697

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